AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for producing an organic solvent dispersion of an

intrinsically conductive polymer which comprises a step of deionizing an aqueous colloidal

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer by passing the dispersion through a column

filled with an ion exchange resin, thereby clearing the intrinsically conductive polymer of cations

adhering thereto, and a subsequent step of substituting water in the aqueous colloidal dispersion

by an with an organic solvent,

wherein solvent substitution is accomplished in such a way as to reduce the water content

below 1%.

2. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein deionization is

accomplished by ion exchange.

3. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein the aqueous

colloidal dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer undergoes ultrafiltration before

deionization.

4. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein solvent

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substitution is accomplished in such a way as to keep the solid contents in a range of 0.05 to 10.0

wt%.

Claim 5 (Cancelled)

6. (Currently Amended) A-method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein solvent

substitution is accomplished by slowly adding said organic solvent to said aqueous colloidal

dispersion, thereby removing water.

7. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein said organic

solvent comprises one or more solvents selected from the group consisting of an alcohol with a

carbon number of 1 to 3 and N-methylpyrrolidone.

8. (Currently Amended) A-method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein said intrinsically

conductive polymer is doped polyaniline, doped polythiophene, a mixture thereof or a copolymer

thereof.

9. (Previously Presented) An organic solvent dispersion of an intrinsically conductive

polymer which is obtained by the method defined in any of claims 1 to 8 and 12.

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Claims 10-11 (Cancelled)

12. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein said organic

solvent comprises one or more solvents selected from the group consisting of alcohols, ketones,

amides, and ethers.

13. (Currently Amended) A method The method for producing an organic solvent

dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein said intrinsically

conductive polymer is doped polyaniline.

Claim 14 (Cancelled)

15. (New) The method for producing an organic solvent dispersion of an intrinsically

conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein a space velocity is 1 to 10 per hour when the

dispersion is passed through the column filled with the ion exchange resin.

16. (New) The method for producing an organic solvent dispersion of an intrinsically

conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein deionization is accomplished by bringing the

dispersion into contact with a cation exchange resin.

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17. (New) The method for producing an organic solvent dispersion of an intrinsically conductive polymer as defined in claim 1, wherein deionization is accomplished by bringing the dispersion into contact with a cation exchange resin and then with an anion exchange resin.